## IRONTON.

## NEWS AND NOTES, A Summary of Important Events.

It is reported in Constantinople that Turkey intends to fight for the restora-

tion of the statu quo in Roumelia. HOP-PICKERS on the estate of the Duke of Edinburgh, County of Kent, England, struck on the 25th and carried their point.

ALARMING reports were received at Paris on the 21st to the effect that China is massing a large force of troops on the Tonquin frontier.

THE New England Veterans, 200 in number, en route from Winchester, W. Va., called upon President Cleveland at the White House on the 22d.

It is stated emphatically at St. Petersburg that Russia will sustain Bulgaria in the union with Roumelia, even to the extent of going to war with Turkey.

THE Governor and Supreme Court of Ohio have both refused to interfere with the sentence of Patrick Hartnett, to be hanged on the 30th for wife murder.

TROUBLE appears to be brewing in India over the Franco-Burmese treaty, and the various chambers of commerce are protesting against it, alleging that it seriously affects British interests. It is understood that the President has

decided not to make a change in the office of Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, and accordingly will not accept Dr. Hamilton's resignation.

S. S. MANN, chemist for the Standard Oil Company, was found dead in his bed at Cleveland, O., on the morning of the 22d. His family lives at Jersey City. Death was caused by heart disease.

CAPTAIN LEE, the agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation has telegraphed Commissioner Atkins that only 25,000 head of cattle remain on the reservation, and that these will be removed by the end of the month.

THE Captain of the Dauntless does not take his defeat with as much equanimity as the commander of the Genesta, but excuses his defeat and boasts that he can beat anything afloat, the Genesta preferred, on a trip across the Atlantic for

A St. John, N. F., dispatch of the 25th says: An unusual portent appeared in the sky in the northwest region last night. A huge red meteoric body rose over Conception Bay and within seven minutes traversed an area of between thirty and forty degrees.

LIEUTENANT GEO. M. STOREY, commanding the expedition to Alaska, redate of July 17th, his arrival at Hotham Inlet on July 11th. He was to start on the day of writing with the larger part of his stores for the head waters of Putnam

A CRANK signing himself "Henry N. Kerp, President-elect of the U. S. Phil. Dr., M. D., Professor of Military Jurisprudence, National Military Home, Virginia," has written a letter to the President calling upon him to resign October 3d, as his functions will no longer be re-

SECRETARY LAMAR, who has been confined to his house for several days with a severe attack of influenza, was reported on the 21st as being somewhat better. His physicians, while entertaining no apprehensions of serious results, 'urged the Secretary not to leave his house for several days.

THE Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st received a request from the Governor of Massachusetts for the appointment of medical inspectors on the Canadian border east of Lake Ontario, to inspect passengers arriving by rail through Northern Vermont, and the matter was taken under consideration.

THE full ticket nominated by the New York Democratic State Convention is as follows: Governor, David B. Hill; Lieutenant-Governor, Roswell P. Flower; Secretary of State, Frederick [Cook; Attorney-General, Dennis O'Brien; Treasurer, Lawrence J. Fitzgerald; Engineer and Surveyor, Nathan Sweet.

THE Postmaster-General has ordered that the exchange of mails between the Post-offices of Benson, Ariz, and Nogales, Mexico, be discontinued, and that all Mexican mails heretofore forwarded via Benson, Ariz, be sent via Nogales, Ariz, to be included in the exchange between that office and Nogales, Mexico.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of Mr. Geo. H. Sterling, recently appointed weigher at the New York Custom-house in place of Captain George B. Bacon, pending an investigation to be made by the collector of customs of all the circumstances attending the change in the office.

THE office of Chief of the Post-office Inspector has been tendered by the Postmaster-General to Wm. A. West, of Mississippi. Mr. West is a prosperous farmer living near Oxford, Miss., and has engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis and New Orleans, and has been President of a bank in Oxford.

WASHINGTON, D. C., is suffering a water famine. A break of seven or eight square feet in size has occurred in the principal main in Georgetown, and the materials not being at hand with which to make immediate repairs, the city is receiving only half a supply of water, all of which is absorbed by the occupants of the lower por-

THE Fire Insurance Underwriters' Association of the Northwest began their sixteenth annual session at Chicago on the 23d. The President, J. I. Whitlock, in his address, cited that the insurance loss during the year had exceeded \$100, -000,000. He claimed that State laws were generally favorable to incendiarism and should be modified.

THE President has appointed Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, of Washington, to be a cadet-at-large at the Annapolis Naval Academy. He is a son of Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, of the navy, grandson of Rear-Admiral Henry N. Hoff, and great-grandson of Commodore Wm. Bainbridge, who commanded the old frigate Constitution when she captured the

THE total number of hogs handled by Western packers for the week ended the 19th was 105,000, against 75,000 for the corresponding time last year. The total from March 1st to date was 3,815,000. compared with 3,270,000 last year. The movement at the principal points since March 1st is as follows: Chicago, 2,015, -000; Kansas City, 65,000; Milwaukee, 168,000; Indianapolis, 147, 100; St. Louis, 145,000; Cedar Rapids, 148,090; Cleveland, 114,000; Cincinnati, 85,000.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS is reported seriously ill at Washington, Ga. GENERAL BAIRD has been appointed Inspector-General of the army. PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria he

asked the Czar of Russia to approve his THOMAS M. CLEMENTS and his sister Susie were murdered near Saguache, Col, on the 23d by members of their own family. A CONFERENCE of the powers has been

proposed by Russia. A COMMITTEE of the National Millers' Association has been appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the rebate on jute bags. ALL Mussulmans have been discharged from the Roumelian militia.

COMMODORE ALEX SEMMES, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, Loudon County,

Va., on the 23d. A SEMI-OFFICIAL statement says Ger many will insist on Turkish rights being

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, declares the one burned three years ago. that the statement that he had charged his expenses at Washington to the Gov-

ernment is a wanton falsehood. PRINCE ALEXANDER has issued a circular to the powers announcing the union of

Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. THE Post-office Department has been informed that Inspector Murphy started on the 23d with Hibbs, the defaulting Postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, and the stolen papers and money recovered for

the United States. THE yacht Puritan was sold at public auction at New York on the 231 for \$13,-

At the Neoga (Ill.) reunion on the 22d. Colonel Fred Grant read some touching words from his father, concerning the restoration of good feeling between the sections.

ROUMELIANS who were tearing up railways and cutting telegraph wires had a slight skirmish with Turkish troops on

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Porte calling the attention of the great powers to the action of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and giving notice that the Sultan will take energetic action.

THE Secretary of the Treasury will make a personal investigation of the case of Mr. Sterling, weigher at the New York Custom-house, who was suspended, but will take no further action in the matter until after Collector Heddens reports to him all the circumstances attending the removal of Captain Bacon and the apnointment of Mr. Sterling.

P. C. MACCOUNT, of New York, a wellknown Irish Nationalist, had an interview with Secretary Whitney on the 23d in relation to the claim of Mrs. Parnell to a pension on account of the services of her father, the late Admiral Stewart, known as "Old Ironsides," in the war of 1812. The Secretary promised to give the matter consideration.

Four miners at work in a low part of the Franklin mine at Houtzdale, Pa., were drowned on the 23d by letting in upports to the Secretary of the Navy, under on them a rush of water from an old mine on a higher level. Fifteen acres of water five feet deep must be pumped off before the bodies can be recovered. The victims are John Mehan, Peter Folk, Joseph

Hampee, a Hungarian, and John Forsythe. WM. WINTER and his wife left home at Point Pleasant, Va., on the 22d and locked their two children, aged three and five, in the house. During their absence the house took fire and was entirely consumed. The two children were burned to

death. THE United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, with a cargo of about \$10. -400,000 in silver coin, were due at Wash ington on the 23d, but had not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. The delay in their arrival was undoubtedly due to the stormy weather, and it was believed they encountered heavy

gales off Hatteras. THE United States steamer Juniata, which was sent to inquire into the detention of certain American vessels by the Portuguese custom officials on the east coast of Africa, has cabled her arrival at Mozambique. The subject of her mission has in the meantime been referred to the Government at Lisbon.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York was renominated by the Democrats of the Em-

pire State at Saratoga on the 24th. THE Canadian volunteers who served in repelling the Fenian invasion in 1866 want to be put in the same category with those who aided in suppressing the Riel rebellion as regards honors and emoluments. THE order for the removal of settlers from the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has been suspended pending a further investigation of the settlers'

rights. JOSEPH FISHER and three of his children burned to death near Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 24th.

THE American Forestry Congress concluded their session on the 24th and adourned until 1886.

THE Cacerists are becoming more active in Peru, and several places have fallen into their hands. SECRETARY LAMAR and Attorney-Gen-

eral Garland were the only absentees at the Cabinet meeting on the 24th. Bradlaugh, Morley, Chamberlain and others addressed an immense popular meeting in London on the 24th.

THE Union Pacific has decided to build a new bridge at Omaha, to take the place of the present structure. BULGARIA has voted £5,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the unity programme between Roumelia and Bulgaria.

THE Porte is awaiting the answer of the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin before taking action on the Roumelian THE National Assembly of Bulgaria has proclaimed a union of the two Bulgarias.

GREAT damage continues to be done by the prairie fires in Dakota. The town of Tower City narrowly escaped destruction on the 24th.

Russian officers who resigned from the Bulgarian army are called traitors by the Bulgarians and Prince Alexander has been asked to expel them. AT a meeting of the leading wire manufacturers of the country, held at New

York on the 24th, the prices were advanced ten to fifteen per cent. In a manifesto issued by Prince Jerome Napoleon he says he neither desires the restoration of the monarchy nor the adoption of utopian plans of reform.

THE London Standard says law and or der can only be upheld in Ireland to the extent that the National league allows, and urges the alteration of the land law at any cost.

MINISTER Cox denies the report that he accepted presents from the Sultan of Turkey for himself. He says the jewelry and books received from the Sultan were for Mr. Hewitt. THE town of Sanborn, Dak., was almost

totally destroyed by fire on the 24th, which is supposed to have been started by tramps. THE Cleveland Rolling Mills Company

has acceded to the strikers' demands, and work has been resumed. PRINCE ALEXANDER begs the powers to compel the Sultan to say whether he refuses to accept or agrees to the Bulgarian union, and refused to postpone the dis-A GERMAN officer named Stricker has arming of the Mussulmans beyond two been appointed chief of staff of the Turkdays from the 24th,

TWENTY-FIVE persons were wounded. many of them seriously, by the collapse of a circus tent at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 23d, during a storm.

REV. EDWARD McColgan, Vicar -General of the Arch diocese of Baltimore, has been invested with the title of Monsignor in the Catholic Church. EDWARD P. BROWN, the Boston lawver who gained fame in the Tewksbury case,

has gone to Canada, and charges of crookedness of many kinds are being made against him. SECRETARY LAMAR is improving and is now able to transact the more important

business of the department at his home. Ir is now stated that the death of Admiral Semmes was the result of poison administered by his own hand while laboring under temporary aberation conequent upon a severe malarial attack. St. Petersburg advices state that Russia will demand that Prince Alexander be deposed and will suggest Prince Karageogrievitch, son-in-law of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro, as his successor.

GOLDSMITH MAID is dead. PITTSBURGH, Pa., will erect a permanent Exposition building on the site of A NEW ministry has been organized in

Turkey. YALE College has the largest freshman class this year on record. THE Dominion Cabinet has been reor-

ganized. THERE were 14) failures in the United States during the seven days ended the THE Pope has agreed to arbitrate be-

ween Germany and Spain.

THE Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Old -Fellows, was in session at Baltimore, Md., on the 25th. HEAVY rains and railway washouts are reported in Mexico.

STATE SENATOR GALBREATH of the Thirty-second Illinois District, died suddenly at Mattoon on the 25th. SERVIA has called all Servians in Germany home for military duty. KATIE GARNER attempted to commit suicide at Kansas City, Mo., on the 25th,

by shooting herself in the breast. It was rumored in Vienna that the King of Servia has been murdered. More frauds have been unearthed in the New York Custom-house, principally

undervaluations. THE schooner Bertha was wrecked off the coast of Labrador. The crew were saved.

A MULATTO woman named Frankie Mitchell was murdered by some unknown party in Chicago on the 25th. It is reported that several vessels foundered in the Bay of Bengal during a

recent cyclone. THE public school children of Allegheny City, Pa., held memorial service on the 25th in honor of General Grant.

ITALY will send representatives to the International Monetary Conference to be held at Paris. October 21st. It is stated that one of the Chinamen recently lynched at Pierce City, Idaho, was a wealthy merchant.

THE yards and buildings of the Niagara Pressed Brick Company at Evansville, Ind., were destroyed by fire on the 25th. ONEL BRADY telegraphs from Sant Fe, N. M., to Leavenworth that Lieutenant Cruse, of the Sixth Cavalry, is following an Indian trail.

Pug O'LEARY has been turned over to the Chicago Chief of Police by the Kansas City authorities. He was wanted for murder.

JUDGE WM. B. FLEMING, Chief-Justice of New Mexico, is seriously ill in Kentucky and has resigned his position. Among the victims in the recent mas-

sacres of Christians in Cochin China were the mission priests, Rev. Fathers Bavis, Dupont and Martin. THE German Government has expelled

owners in Posen. Moses Marrencleach, a Christian Jew, died on the 25th at the County Poor House of Duchess County, N. Y., at the

advanced age of 106 years. A NUMBER of incendiary fires, believed to be the work of an organized gang, have occurred at Babylon, L. I., recently. The Board of Supervisors have offered a reward of \$1,000 for their capture.

A SEAMAN of the Italian bark Excel sior, Captain Longobardo, from Marseilles, which arrived at New York on the 25th, died from cholera three days after the vessel sailed. With this exception, all on board were well. The bark was detained at quarantine.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

GRASSHOPPERS are ravaging Norther MARY ANDERSON embarked at Queens town on the 27th for America.

Two convicts were whipped at Newcastle, Del., on the 26th in the presence of 200

spectators. BOYCOTTING as practised in Ireland is causing serious trouble. ROSWELL P. FLOWER declines the Dem-

ocratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of New York. It is reported that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany.

ADVICES received at Evanston, Wy., or the 26th, and believed to be official, stated

that there would be no strike ordered on the Union Pacific by the Knights of La-KING HUMBERT made a tour of inspecion of the cholera-stricken section of

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mrs. Parsons, living near Xenia, O., was killed and partly devoured on the 26th by a bull-dog, which had to be killed before the body could be recovered. SIR EDWARD TOORNTON, former British

Minister to the United States, is to be made a peer. COLA STONE, the famous St. Louis bicyclist, died a little before midnight on

the 26th. He was sick o ly a few hours. The doctors pronounced his trouble congestion of the stomach. ALL the defendants in the Armstrong abduction case at Lundon, including Editor Stead of the Pall Mall Gazette,

have been committed for trial. THE British Whigs and Tories are dis turbed over the American plan for raising a fund to pay the salaries of Home Rule members of Parliament. Russia has proposed an immediate con-

ference at Constantinople of ambassa lors of all the powers, with a view of patching up a peace in the Balkan states. A NEW Roman Catholic Church was ledicated at Keokuk, Ia., on the 27th. THE Roumelian and Bulgarian Parlianents have asked the Czar of Russia to

protect the union.

A WRECK on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad near Fullerton, Pa., on the 27th, caused a loss of \$35,000. MEETING in behalf of Lor held at Montreal on the 27th. A GREAT Socialist demonstration was held at Limehouse, London, on the 27th,

and passed off quietly. THE Cleveland rolling-mill strike has ended and work was resumed the morning of the 28th at the prices of June. SENATOR PALMER is building his residence at Washington of wood from his own saw-mill, selected by himself.

ish army corps at Adrianople.

For the week ending October 3d visitors to St. Louis will be able to take their choice of the following theatrical attractions: Grand Opera House, Denman Thompson, in "Joshua Whitcomb;" Olympic Theater, M. B. Curtis in "Samuel of Posen;" Pope's Theater, Lester & Allen's Minstrels, with John L. Sullivan in classic poses; People's Theater, Powers' "Ivy Leaf" Company; Standard Theater, owing to unparalleled success, the Meader Opera Company will continue to produce Gilbert & Sullivan's latest production, "The Mikado."

Forty thosand bushels of wheat were

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

posted as weevily in St. Louis a few days Hon. Waller Young has declined the Postmastership at St. Joseph. He points, as his reason, to the fate of half a dozen ex-Postmasters who went into the office with money in their pockets and left it without prospects and without reward. Miss Mary Wohl committed suicide in St. Louis a few days ago by taking two

ounces of carbolic acid. The rash act followed a quarrel with her brother. J. L. Wallace, for passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to jail for one year. at Jefferson City. Edward Wills, of Greene County, was

released from the Jefferson Penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus, he being under age when convicted. The tent erected for the Sam Jones camp-meeting, which opened at St Joseph on the 25th, is 15) feet wide and 180 feet long, and will seat 10,00) people. It

is lighted with electric light and has plank floor in it. It is seated with chairs, 6,000 of these having already been purchased. There are 1,891 patients in the various public institutions of St. Louis. They are distributed as follows: City Hospital, 357; Female Hospital, 268; Insane Asylum,

493; insane and at the Poor House, 419; paupers, 377. The United States Court at Jefferson City has adjourned to the 16th of October. Congressman Heard has gone to the Pa-

ific coast for a month's rest. A list of the Grand Jury has been presented to Brooks, alias "Maxwell," for his approval. Governor Marmaduke pardoned Henry

Young of Dallas County, under sentence to the Penitentiary for grand larceny. The Prison Inspectors presented to Gov ernor Marmaduke their report, selecting Bonville as a site for the branch Penitentiary. The Governor took it under advisement, and is understood to be opposed to the location.

A young farmer named Kimball, living three miles south of Sedalia, placed his right hand over the muzzle of a loaded shotgun a few days ago, when it was accidentally discharged, tearing his hand off close to the wrist.

Colonel William A. West, of Oxford Miss., who has been tendered the position of Chief of Inspectors of the Post-office Department at Washington, was until three years ago a member of the wholesale grocery house of Houston, West & Co., St. Louis, and stands high in the mercantile world.

C. W. Churchill, the Missouri Pacific mail agent who was taken to Jefferson City recently for stealing money letters, asked for a transfer to St. Louis, and the same was denied by Judge Krekel. Churchill's bond was fixed at \$3,000, and failing to furnish the same he was sent

to the County Jail. Mr. P. S. Gilmore, who, with his famous pand, is giving daily concerts in the Grand Music Hall of the St. Louis Exposition, says of the hall: "It is acoustically perfect. I tell you I never played in such a hall before. My wife and daughter, who are here with me, and have traveled everywhere with me, say the same from Prussia Count Zamoyski, a Polish thing. I told them to go to all points in nobleman and one of the largest land the hall, and they did. They say there is not a hall in Europe or America superior

to it. I am surprised and delighted." The Trades Display Association of St. Louis has contracted with the Topeka (Kas.) Flambeau Club to visit St. Louis and participate in the Grand Trades' Display on the evening of O tober 8th, when they will give one of their unequaled flam-

beau and pyrotechnic displays. Peter Branigan, aged twenty-seven, of the firm of Willy & Branigan, St. Louis, is missing.

There is on exhibition in a St. Louis restaurant window a pumpkin which tips the scales at 145 pounds and measures six feet nine inches in circumference. An illuminated elephant is coming from

New Orleans to St. Louis to participate in the Trades' pageant October 8th. The ecclesiastical trial of Rav. E. H. Prosser, pastor of the Methodist Episco pal Church South, of Independence, resulted in a vindication of the charge of drunkenness preferred against him by some members of his flock.

St. Joseph was overflowing with people last week attending the Veterans' reunion, which was a most notable success in every particular. The Sedalia Board of Trade recently

appointed a committee to go to Jefferson City to lay the claims of Sedalia before the branch Penitentiary Commissioners. This action is said to be contrary to the direct wishes of the citizens of Sedalia, who do not want the Penitentiary. J. W. Baxter, hailing from Chicago

was locked up at the Kansas City Police Station a few days ago on the charge of being insane. After he had been locked up for some time he attempted to commit suicide by tearing his clothes in strips and hanging himself to the ceiling. He was discovered before he succeeded in harming himself.

The grocery store of James E. McCormick at Sedalia was burglarized a few nights ago and \$2) in cash and several Loxes of cigars were carried away. James Larkin, of Sedalia, had a valuable horse stolen a few nights ago by one of the gang of horse-thieves that have

been engaged in running off horses and

mules from the farmers in Pettis and adjoining counties for the past month. Excursions to St. Louis are all the rage. Arthur Hubbard, the thirteen-year-old son of James Hubbard of St. Joseph, met with an accident a few days ago which necessitated amputation of the right leg. He was walking north of the city and in pulling a single barrel 48-caliber-revolver from his pocket it was accidentally dis-

charged. The bullet took effect in the

calf of the leg and lodged between two St. Louis policemen are of some use once in a while. One of them, an ex-cowboy, borrowed a clothes-line a few days ago and nextly lassoed a wild steer that was creating havoc and panic in the streets.

Pat Madden was killed by the cars near St. Joseph a few days ago. Uncle Demus Johnson, a well-known and highly esteemed colored man, died in St. Louis a few days since at the age of ninety-four. His mother lived to be 100 rears old. Uncle Demus was born in Virginia, and in early life belonged to General Mason, and later became the property of General Buell, but bought his

of Strauss Bros.' at St. Joseph a few nights ago, and carried away goods and notions to the value of \$500 in a wagon. There seems to be an organized gang of professional burglars in that city. Joseph H. White is to be brought to St.

Burglars entered the dry goods store

reedom before the war.

Louis from Waco, Tex.

**OUESTIONS ANSWERED** 

Superintendent W. E. Coleman, of Interest to Missouri School Teachers. 1. In what cases has the County Commis missioner jurisdiction?

Ans.-The County Commissioner has juri diction in the following cases: (a) To examine teachers and grant certificates to those who are qualified. Sec. 7083. (b) To revoke a teacher's certificate, for any cause, which, if known at the time it was granted, would have justified him in with-holding the same; but in all cases the

teacher is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing. Sec. 7083. (c) To decide for or against any proposed change of boundary lines, or the formation of a new district, as set forth in Sec. 7023. when an appeal is taken; but, should he sustain the appeal, his decision must conform to the proposition voted upon at the annual meeting. [Supreme Court decision last

(d) To require district clerks to make their annual report, as required in Sec. 7067; and the law empowers the County Commissioner in case of their refusal, to compel them to report, by enforcing the provisions of Sec

(e) To see that warrants are not issued to parties who endeavor to teach without holding a valid certificate. In such cases, the teacher, the president and the clerk of the district should be notified; and, through the officers of the board, serve notice on the board not to issue a warrant to said teacher. Section: 1330, 7046, 7071, 7076, 7077 and 7083. It would be well for all teachers and directors to examine. Sec. 1330 R. S. The foregoing constitute the sum total of cases in which the County Commissioner has jurisdiction. In all other cases his motto should be "hands off," so far as authority is concerned.

2.—Are State certificates granted to the graduates of the Normal schools upon their hiplomas?
Ans.—no; and have not been during my lents have had to pass three examinations,

(a) By the faculty.
(b) On questions submitted by the State
Superintendent, and (c) By a committee composed of the State superintendent and the Presidents of the three Normal Schools.

This has been the order heretofore; but in the future the arrangement will be different, as the following will show:

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 8th, 1885. At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Normal Schools, at which were present W. E. Coleman, J. P. Blanton, Geo, L. Os-borne and R. C. Norton, the following action Resolved, 1st. That the present method of State written examinations be discontinued, and there be submitted therefor a written course to be taken during the year in which said course is completed, the several branches to be designated by the State Superintend-nt, and the papers to be placed on file as a partial guide to the Superintend-

ent in the granting of "special" and regular State certificates to graduates from the re-Resolved, 2d. That the further examination for said certificates, as to method and extent, be left entirely to the discretion of the State Superintendent, but that said examination be held at or near the close of the annual session of the respective schools and in the several Normal buildings.

Resolved, 3rd.—That only those who have

completed one or both courses, to the satisfaction of the faculty, and passed the examination above referred to, be recommended for either "Special" or State certifi-Resolved, 4th .- That the academic work of the courses in each of the several schools, shall at least include all the branches now named on the regular State certificate.

Adopted unanimously.

Geo. L. Osbo These amendments are here given in full, that the present status of these schools may be understood. From this it is clear, that this "Suplementary examination" is to be held by the State Superintendent in person, "at or near the close of the annual session;" and in a letter received from President have made no reference to them in our cat alogue I propose to stand by the airangement as it is, and make no public statements that are inconsistent there with. We expect our students to stand or fall upon your sup

3. To whom, and on what conditions, are "Special certificates" granted by the State Superintendent? Ans.—"Special State Certificates," good for two years, are granted to the students who complete the "Elementary Course" in our State Normal Schools and pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects named therein, as required in answer to second question. A pamphlet, containing the names of all partits holding "Special" and "State Certificates" is furnished to each County nmissioner annually, in the month o

4. Do parties who move into a school dis trict simply to secure the benefits of the public schools and then move out, as soon as the school closes, have the right to send school free, or can they be required to pay tuition?
Ans.—The 17th subdivision of the Act of March 15, 1883, p. 112, declares that, "The place where the family of any person shall permanently reside in this State, and the place where any person having no family shall generally lodge, shall be deemed the residence of such person or persons respectively." In accordance with Sec. 7045, pupils over six and under twenty years o nutred free, and those not residing in the district may be admitted to the privileges of the school upon payment of the tuition fee required by the board. The fact that a non-resident pays tax in said district gives him no right to the privileges of the public school therein, but should he be permitted to patronize the school, he must receive a to patronize the school, he mass receive a credit on tuition to an amount equal to his taxes paid in such district for school purposes. As far as the right, to the school privileges of the district, is concerned, the only question involved is this: Is the pupil or parent a resident of the district, within the meaning of the statute? The residence must be permanent, without any present intention of rement: without any present intention of re moving; that is, the person must take up his residence in good faith, with the intention of making it the place of abode, without the intention, at the time of the adoption of such abode, of changing the same after a tempo rary period.

It must be borne in mind that no period or

time is required to gain this residence; it does not depend upon such condition, it depends entirely upon intention. Now if it is the present intention of the party to take up his residence permanently in the given district, that is sufficient to the given district, that is sufficient to entitle him to the privileges of the school under Sec. 7015, no matter how recent his location therein. If, on the other hand, the intention, at the time of moving into the district, is merely to reside temporarily, for district, is merely to reside temporarily, for a specific purpose, i. e., to send to the school during the winter and to remove again in the spring into some other locality, no residence will thereby be acquired, and the board are authorized, by Sec. 7045, to make the admission of such pupils dependent upon the payment of tuition, fixed by the board. By an amendment to this section, by the last General Assembly, an exception is made in the case of orphan children who have no permanent home or fixed residence; they must be admitted free in districts wherein they find a temporary home. This is proper. they find a temporary home. This is proper, as every child must have a right to school

-Why is it that the watch springs are breaking? "In my experience of thirty-three years," writes a workman in the finishing-room of a factory, "I have never known of so large a per cent. of broken springs at this time of vear. I always have noticed that there was a large increase in the breaking of mainsprings in watches in the fall, but there are more accidents of the kind now than ever. Why is it?" No less than five thousand mainsprings in watches were broken during a recent storm in New York. - N. Y. Times.

-At Phyong Yang, in Corea, the hats worn by the poor women are baskets three and a half feet long, two and a half wide, and two and a half deep. The men wear a similar basket, but smaller. It requires both hands to Arthur in each annual message after the keep it in place. Women of the better class wear white cloaks over their heads.

taste for betting on turf events, and who visit the tracks without the company, and generally without the consent or knowledge of, their husbands

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

oner Eaton's Letter to the Presi dent Tendering His Resignation of the Office—The President's Reply Thereto— Mr. Eaton Will be Relieved November 1st WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24 .-The following correspondence, embracing Dormin B. Eaton's resignation as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the President's acceptance of it, was

made public last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27th, 1885.

SIR—In execution of a purpose of which I informed you several weeks since, I very respectfully tender my resignation as Civil Service Commissioner: but out of deference to your wishes I will not urge its acceptance with the probability of the surface of the service of until such time in the autumn as you may find convenient for a new appointment. It may not, I hope, be thought misappropriate if I add some words of explanation. Prior to the passage of the civil-service act of January 16th, 1883, I had held under three earlier Presi-dents, and was then holding under President Arthur, an official position closely analogous to my present office as Civil Service Commissioner. For nearly the whole period Commissioner. For nearly the whole period I had served without compensation, and had been compelled to bear my own traveling and other expenses, including those of a journey to Europe and the preparation of an extensive report made at the request of one of those Presidents, but printed by Congress. I had taken an active part, by which my time was largely taxad, in congress. I had taken an active part by which my time was largely taxed, in con nection with the preparation and passage of that law, and when the time arrived for executing itsprovisions, it seemed to me that I could not fairly be called upon to make a further sacrifice of my private interests in aid of civil service reform. Besides, the enemies of reform were so kind as to charge enemies of reform were so kind as to charge that I had promoted the act for the treble purpose of gaining notoriety, an office and a salary. But President Arthur, without the least intimation to me of his purpose, nominated me, and I was confirmed as Commissioner. When I was about to decline, the friends of reform, with whom I had laboured for many years in its behalf. labored for many years in its behalf, insisted that I was in duty bound to accept; and these enemies with amiable consistency, made clear their purpose of charging any refusal on my part, as a cowardiy shrinking from the speedy and disgraceful fallure sure to follow any attempt to execute so chimerical and impractical a to execute so chimerical and impractical a statue. In such a situation I had hardly a liberty of choice, but I entered upon my official duties with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, within which at least the constructive work of making rules and regulations and of enforcing a new system at its most difficult stage could be accomplished. At the end of that time I had become more deeply than ever interested in the practical applicathan ever interested in the practical applica-tion of the new system. Its great utility and easy processes had gained the commenda-tion of the President, united more largely the party in power in its support, and se-cured from a committee of thirteen mem-bers of the Democratic House of Repre-sentatives a unanimous report declaring the great usefulness of the law and rules, and

telligent, efficient, non-partisan and consci-entious work of the Civil Service Commis-I could then see no obligation to remain longer That had been done which the ene-mies of reform had declared to be impossi-ble. The law and the rules were vindicated. mies of reform had declared to be impossible. The law and the rules were vindicated. But there were important practical methods which were not fully matured, and I remained to take part in their further development. When, a few months later, I was about to insist on being relieved, those friends dissuaded me by urging that there would be a critical period in case a new party should come into power; and I saw plainly, from hostile journals, that I should be charged, if I resigned, with fleeing from the perits of that crisis. It was clear enough that no excuse from my long service, and no declaexcuse from my long service, and no declaration of my confidence in the reform policy of the Presidential candidate and statesmen of the Democratic party, would relieve me from the damaging plausibility of such a charge. As a private citizen I could scorn the imputation, but as a public officer, and as being in a private way somewhat identi-fied with the cause of civil service reform, I ad no right to make an opportunity for its natural enemies in either party to use such There was another reason why I could not tender my resignation—and should have refused to do so had it been requested-at or near the time of your accession to office. For I should regard it as a pernicious pre-cedent—atterly repugnant to the spirit of the civil service act—to treat the office of Civil Service Commissioner as political, and hence as one to be filled at the beginning of

each Presidential term. These considera

commending what it described as the "in-

tions constrained me to continue in my place.
The reform policy of your administration, so clearly defined in your decurations, should be as unmistakably developed in your acts as President as it had been in your acts as Governor of New York. That time has arrived. No candle man can longer pretend to regard that policy as months of your administration, during which the civil service act and rules have been enforced with as much breadth, firmness and fidelity as under that of President indefinite or doubtful. Every one of the five Arthur, has not only added new evidence of Arthur, has not only added new evidence of the utility of the new system upon which he congratulated the country, but has made more definite the settled purpose of your administration to faithfully enforce both the law and the rules in the future. The few changes you have made in the rules have but added to their justice and efficiency.

So far as I have been able to learn there is not a member of your Cabinet who has not, as the result of his experience in office, a as the result of his experience in office, a higher sense than before of the need of en-forcing that merit system in the public service, which the civil service act and the rules have established, and from those at the head of the many offices in the postal and customs all parts of the Union, and whether they be Republicans holding over, or new officers from the other party, there has come no rea-son for believing that the merit system is not welcomed as a great benefit to the mobile welcomed as a great benefit to the public service; a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office. Now that the principles of justice upon which that system is based, its tendency to suppress patronage—mongering and official patronage; its great encourage ment of the public schools and its support of high character and manhood in politics are being more rapidly comprehended by the people than ever before, I feel sure that it is in the near future to have not only a

it is in the near ruture to have not only a greatly enlarged, but an almost unchallenged enforcement. It is really an issue between the people and the politicians—a contest for a spo is system of office on one side, and for a merit system of office on the The friends of the latter contend for the free opportunity of every citizen to win an office for himself by his own merits; of the former for the exclusive right of great officers and great politicians to use all of the hundred thousand places they can control and all the assessments they can extort to bribe voters, to buy the press, to elect themselves and keep their party in power against the will of the people Between these ex-tremes there is unquestionably a large num-ber of candid and patriotic citizens. I don't per of candid and patriotic citizens. I don't refer to these facts, so decisive of the perpetuity of the merit system, with the vain conceit that if they were otherwise or the prospect was discouraging, my remaining a commissioner would avail anything. But 1 wish to leave no doubt of my absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy, and no friend of reform has the least reason for thinking I ought to remain in reason for thinking I ought to remain in my

office.
Indeed, the triumph of that policy is now a solute, and the contest already over in that part of the Government to which alone all legimate authority and responsibility for appointments and removals rest, and in which alone the thorough information need ed for a correct judgment as to the utility of the new system exists. In other word, were it not for the interference of Congress men and politicians with the constitutions functions and intended liberty of the Presi dent, and of other officers having the ap pointing power, there would now be no op-position worthy of notice to a merit system of office. Those who oppose it will, with few exceptions, be those only whose participa-tion in appointments and removals is an absolute usurpation and intermeddling by which the counterpoise of the Government has been impaired and its perpetuity is being threatened. To that usurpation; to the selfish aims of those who promote it; to the gathering of the spoils and the distribution of offices, which are its motive force, open competitions of merit for appointment and the suppression of political assess-ments are fatal. President Grant approved a civil service rule to arrest that intermed Il ng. Concede to the President and other an

Concede to the President and other appointing officers the liberty which the constitution and laws contemplate—all those who have the best means of making a wise choice between the spoils system and a merit system to be judges—and I repeat the final decision is already given and the contest is already over. President Grant decided that issue, and his last official declaration to Congress on the subject declared it "a source of mortification" that Congress in a source of mortification" that Congress na message requested in aid of the continue enforcement of the merit system, which had declared to have been ben endal. Presiden civil service act reaffirmed that judgment of the Executive Department—a judgment which he declared expressed the view of every member of his Cabinet. In the daily acts of the present administration the same judgment is approved and indersed. It is The New York Times announces the discovery that there are in the metropolis a number of young men who make a living by acting as escorts to married women who have acquired the taste for betting on turf events, and istration on the reform issue. If such is to be the fact, this is not the place for show-ing why such attempt would be far more disastrous than the Republican restoration

of the spoils system against the advice of President Grant.
Such a course, and the conflict it would precipitate, would be regardless of the civil service act or any experience in its administration. In any part i might have in such a contest, I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the proprieties of my present office.

And I have the honor of being, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

est respect, your obedient servant.

Dorman B. Eaton. To the President. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.

To Hom. Dorman B. Eadon.
My Dears Sig:—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.
I can not refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform, and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion for the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progressive human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they, step by step, could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness.

The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by viclous partisanship, are persuaded that changes contemplated by the reform offers

by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that changes contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvements and benefit. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation.

Of course there should be no surrender of principle nor backward step; and all laws of course there should be no surrender or principle nor backward step; and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws.

It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischlevously and with supercilious self-rightsoness discredit every effort not and yet mischievously and with superchious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which bound and qualify every struggle for a radical improve-ment in the affairs of government, demand ment in the affairs of government, demand complete and immediate perfection.

The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law, beside being entirely correct exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sin crity, which is most gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of a liministering the government according to reform methods was the

the duty rests of administering the govern-ment according to reform methods was the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an adminis-tration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly. tration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement. I believe in civil service reform, and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door, for the rich and the poor alike, to a participation in public office-holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantages of a reliance upon such an opportunity; upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence on the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their governement

In the one case a reasonable intelligen co and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office: in the other, the way is found in favorsecured by a participa-tion in partisan work often unfitting a per-son morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the

support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve an support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party festored to power after exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service; confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest; called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with suspicion always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgement and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and prosperity of our Government.

I have determined to request you to retain your position until the first day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform, and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously, will continue beyond the official term which you surrender.

Yours very truly,

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer Humaco Sunk With All On Board. St. Johns, N. B., September 24 .- A terrible gale set in Tuesday night. At noon yesterday the steamer Humaco. ashore on Wallace Ledge, near Grandmenan, was driven off into deep water and sank, and ten or twelve men on board were drowned. The Humaco has been on the ledge since August 5th. She was recently sold to Donald McNeill, of New York, J. Griffith, of St. Johns, and others. The men drowned were workmen, who were placed on board Saturday night to float the steamer. The men are residents of St. Johns or Portland, and with two exceptions

were married, with families dependent upon them. The names of the lost are: James Griffith, James Napier, Robert Johnson, James Stryhorn, James Clarke, Bartholomew Armstrong, Henry Strackhouse, Alexander Scribner, Samuel Scribner, Jeremiah Daly, a boy, and perhaps one or two others.

The disaster is the most terrible which ever occurred here. A tug left the city Tuesday with another load of workmen, but fortunately they got no nearer than Grandmenan. The tug went to the wreck and offered to take the men off, but they said they would stay by her. An hour later they seem to have changed their minds, but it was too late, as the sea was running very high, and the

tug could not again reach the wreck. SUICIDE. St. Louis Policeman Deliberately Ends

His Own Life With the Pistol Intended St. Louis, Mo., September 23 .- Off. cer Wm. B. Myers, of the Central District, blew out his brains opposite the Four Courts at 10:40 this morning. Meyers was thirty-seven years of age, and resided with his wife and three children at 2318 South Tenth. During the past few months he was beaten and cut while making arrests, and his mind is said to have been slightly affected by his injuries. Yesterday he complained of feeling unwell, but this morning appeared to be in good health. He walked from the Four Courts in company with Officer Doc Price, and when opposite Nick Karr's saloon, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Clark avenue, diagonally across from the Four Courts he re-

"I've forgotten my keys." He then stepped into Karr's saloon, walked up to the bar, cailed for a glass of whisky, drank it, and, without saying a word, sat down on the window sill facing Clark avenue, put his revolver to his right temple and fired. He fell to the ground in a pool of blood and died in four minutes, without having uttered a word. There was only the bar-keeper and two customers in the saloon at the time, and nothing strange was noticed in his conduct until he fired the shot.